NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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This is the situation in Japan today

This picture, taken by a member of the Japanese Diet last May Day, shows the workers on parade fighting back against a police attempt to smash their lines. On that day three million Japanese demonstrated for peace in 331 parades throughout the country. U.S. newspapers black out the Japanese people's overwhelming sentiment for peace—but it is clearly enunciated in Japan every day. Just as clear is the distaste over U.S. overlordship.

WAR & PEACE

New peace calls sounded as U.S. flexes war muscles

"The American imperialism is the strongest in history . . . and also the weakest. The skyscraper is the highest but the foundation is shakiest."

—Mao Tse-tung in 1947, quoted by Anna Louise Strong in Today **(Aug. 1952).**

LAST week the government with the greatest combined military, economic and diplomatic power in history announced it would move to exclude Charlie Chaplin as a potential threat to overthrow it by force and violence. In the same week it flexed its muscles to display its power all over the world:

• **IN GERMANY** joint Western "war games" involving 355,000 men, based on "the concept of a fighting withdrawal to the Rhine" (N.Y. **Times,** 9/19), were concluded. (The N.Y. **Herald Tribune** correspondent, 9/21, noted that little attempt was made by U.S. forces, as distinct from British, to practice realistic withdrawal tactics.)

• **IN THE NORTH SEA** a 12-day NATO "Exercise Mainbrace" involving 200 ships, 1,000 planes and 89,000 men was to reach its climax this week.

• **OVER THE NORTH POLE** a steak dinner was served to newsmen invited to describe the latest ¼-billion-dollar U.S. air base in Greenland, 930 miles from the Pole (and, reporters also noted, 2,752 from Moscow, 3,199 from Omsk, 4,115 from Vladivostok).

• **IN KOREA,** where ground fighting against "screaming reds" (**UP,** 9/19) was intensified, carrier-launched pilotless "robot planes" with super-destructive power were introduced, featured by the press which stressed they were only an "interim measure" toward "more effective guided missiles."

• **IN THE UN,** Washington displayed its total domination of Security Council members when all voted against the U.S.S.R. for Japan's acceptance as a UN member—including Pakistan, which recently led opposition to the U.S. over the Tunisia issue. (A $15 million U.S. loan was made to Pakistan last week.)

To many the danger of World War III seemed to be sharpening; both U.S. strength and weakness were being soberly re-evaluated.

"DANGERS HAVE ARISEN": In Moscow's Metropole Hotel, as U.S. Ambassador George F. Kennan flew to London to review cold-war strategy with U.S. diplomats in Europe and State Dept. officials, Chinese and Soviet leaders drank toasts to the strengthening of Chinese-Soviet friendship, and of "peace and international security," at the conclusion of five weeks of top-level policy talks. Communiques by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky were broadcast from Moscow. The return to China of the Changchun Railway (Trans-Siberian spur in Manchuria) was to be carried through as agreed by

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COULD YOU GET ALONG ON $75,000 A YEAR?

Sen. Nixon and the Poor Richard Club

GEN. EISENHOWER's "moral crusade" was rolling through the Midwest last week, drawing fairly good crowds at whistle-stops. The GOP candidate ("turning issues into platitudes," as one of his aides put it) was pounding away at the "mess in Washington." Between stops he retired to work on a humdinger of an anti-mess speech for Kansas City, Harry Truman's own bailiwick.

As the train approached Missouri, it ran into a humdinger of a mess of its own. This is what happened:

Some weeks ago the N.Y. **Post** (pro-Stevenson, ardently anti-communist) assigned its Los Angeles correspondent Leo Katcher to do a series on Eisenhower's running mate, Sen. Richard Nixon. Last Thursday the **Post** printed a story by Katcher disclosing that Nixon, since his election to the Senate in 1950, had got $16,000 through a trust fund set up by a group of California millionaires.

A SELLING JOB: The administrator of the fund, investment banker Dana Smith, admitted it freely. Nixon's $12,500 salary, plus $2,500 personal expenses, he said, wasn't enough

". . . to do the job he wanted to do and that we wanted him to do. . . . He is the finest salesman of the American free enterprise system. . . . So we got together and we've been taking care of some of these things for him. . . ."

On Friday the story was in every daily newspaper in the country. The Democrats, smarting over the corruption issue, were gleeful. Democratic Natl. Chairman Mitchell called on Nixon to resign. The cry was taken up even by pro-Eisenhower newspapers such as the N.Y. **Herald Tribune,** Washington **Post,** Richmond **News-Leader,** A. N.Y. **Times** survey (9/21) showed that among 100 pro-Eisenhower papers the sentiment was 2 to 1 against Nixon.

From Washington came the disclosure that in addition to the $15,000 Nixon drew as pay and expenses, he was allowed $60,000 a year more for office payroll and other allowances—and that he was drawing on this to the hilt. (The amount of "extras" for each Senator is computed on the basis of his state's population.)

THOSE CROOKS: Unable to contradict his millionaire mentor, Nixon at first admitted the story; he said he was only trying to save the taxpayers' money, refusing to abuse the franking privilege and printing allowance—and hadn't even put his wife on the payroll as had Democratic V.-P. candidate Sen. Sparkman. Some hours later he picked up his proper cue: he denounced the "crooks and communists" he was trying to clear out of the government for cooking up a "smear."

SEN. RICHARD NIXON
A palm crossed with silver

Traveling through the Northwest, he was confronted with signs reading: "S-h-h-h, anyone who mentions $16,000 is a communist" and "No Mink Coats for Nixon—Just Hard Cash." At Eugene, Ore., he pointed to the latter sign and said with passion:

"That's right, there are no mink coats for Nixon, nothing for which the taxpayer has paid, no mink coats for Nixon and no mink coats for Pat Nixon, his wife. I'm proud of the fact that Pat Nixon wears a good Republican cloth coat, and she's going to continue to."

POOR RICHARD: In Los Angeles on Saturday, banker Smith revealed the names of the fund contributors. They totaled 76, included some of California's biggest real estate dealers, oil men and bankers. They had contributed $18,235 in two years. Smith said the fund had been stopped when Nixon was nominated for V-P. (Earlier he told Katcher the fund would not be discontinued unless Nixon was elected.) Smith also picked up the "crooks and communists" cry, said the group was simply trying to help a red-blooded young patriot save the American Way.

He denied that any of the group had ever asked Nixon for a favor or that

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THE MAIL BAG

Restore the Republic

RICHMOND, CALIF.

When the American Republic was succeeded by the American Empire, extensive social and civic changes occurred. Advocacy of peace became subversive. Civilian officials were replaced in many cases by military men. National revenues were diverted from civilian to military purposes. Educational institutions weeded out professors too vocal in advocacy of the political philosophy of the Declaration of Independence. The national boundaries were closed to those unsympathetic to imperialism whether going out or coming in. Free thought and free speech went out and fear came in.

A one party system developed. This party, the Bipartisan, has two wings. Both wings wanted a uniform in the White House but the right wing won out. Their two platforms might have been written by two committees of the same organization—and in reality were.

A contributing factor is that half our citizens have renounced the duties of citizenship and do not participate in government by voting. The task of the Progressive Party is to restore the Republic.

J. N. McCullough

Sunshine for two

AGENCY, IOWA

Two guys I know—Adlai and Ike—
Who are doleful and pessimistic;
The whole darn world (they wail alike)
Is going Hell-bent communistic.
Methinks a shot of common sense
For these poor scared little men
Might mitigate their dire suspense
And let them see sunlight again.

M. Warder

Hallinan in Philly

BETHLEHEM, PA.

On Sept. 13 we traveled to Philadelphia to hear Vincent Hallinan. He spoke for well over an hour. It was a hot, murky evening, yet not one of the 1,200 people that crowded the hall left until he had uttered his last word. His sincerity, enthusiasm and clarity captured everyone listening to his voice. He destroyed the lesser evil argument that liberals are falling for again. There was no doubt in our minds whatsoever that the liberal-progressive vote can only go for Hallinan and Bass. It was a wonderful speech. He is a great candidate representing a fine, noble tradition.

Incidentally we learned about the meeting through the GUARDIAN.

Bethlehem Readers

H—A— double L—I . . .

HONOLULU, T. H.

Down here one feels frustrated and sick at heart not to be able to help in this wonderful campaign. You up there, PLEASE put that great ticket across, so that we down here may become AMERICAN CITIZENS! and help elect our President.

Adele Rosenstein

Encephalitis epidemic

BOISE, IDA.

In my job as a newspaperman, and later as news editor of a small radio station, I had occasion to handle reports of the encephalitis epidemic in California, and also of outbreaks of smaller proportions of the same disease among horses, then humans in Idaho and Utah.

Although the AP wire did not pay much attention to the outbreak of this disease in Utah and Idaho, at least seven cases were definitely diagnosed in Idaho. (They were at first thought to be part of the polio epidemic.)

This becomes interesting when one remembers that encephalitis germs are being developed as a part of the bacteriological warfare program of the U.S, and there is reason to believe that encephalitis germs have been used against the citizens of Korea and China.

I realize that this sort of thing is nebulous, and very difficult of proof, but there have been press reports that the chemical corps has spent tens of thousands of dollars on white rats, etc., for the Dugway Proving Grounds station in Utah and the encephalitis incidence in the West is the highest ever.

Name withheld

Git along, dogie!

DES MOINES, IA.

Enlcosed find two bucks for my renewal. I keep the GUARDIAN on file so I can have it to use when I write, and writing has become my work now. Quite a change from pitching hay and breaking wild horses. The GUARDIAN can rope, tie and brand the enemies of the people quicker than most any paper in the country. This service enables us to rawhide those branded with the dollar sign out of our bunch and over the hill.

Homer Ayres

Dallas does it

DALLAS, TEX.

The GUARDIAN readers of Dallas held a meeting Sept. 13 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ross. The meeting was well attended. New names were added to the growing "campaign sub" list and methods for greater GUARDIAN distribution in Dallas were discussed.

David L. Palmer Jr.

Reuther and the "fossils"

DETROIT, MICH.

Walter Reuther used to rib the AFL for its conservatism. "Mossbacks," "fossils," "reactionaries" were a few of the terms he threw around in his climb to power in the CIO.

But in Detroit on Labor Day, Frank X. Martel of the AFL warned of fascism while the fiery young labor leader Reuther talked about the Red Menace in every paragraph of his official release.

Martel pointed to the need for unity of labor and liberals to stop big business' plans for a dictatorship. Reuther repeated his glib phrases about freedom, which sound more and more like the NAM's version of freedom.

Not a single AFL union in the big parade red-baited. But Reuther got the Detroit CIO Council to include in the "approved" signs for all CIO locals one reading "Defeat Communism and Reaction." It was a tribute to their own good sense that most CIO locals omitted this disruptive sign from their ranks.

Detroiter

How crazy can you get dept.

Don't be surprised if on Sept. 27 — the day of Buffalo's mock atomic raid — you see hundreds of children calmly and happily munching on lollipops while the warning signal is on.

That day has been designated "Sucker Day" by the local Optimist Club. Members of the club, laden with bags of lollipops, will give the confections to the children.

The purpose, explained President Louis L. Flicker, is to dispel jitters the youngsters may have and "to make them feel secure in the belief that the adults of Buffalo know what they are doing."

Buffalo Evening News, Sept 15.

One-year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading.

A yellow poppy

ELKINS, W. VA.

While living in Los Angeles in 1918, I wrote a waltz. It was never published. Recently, through a letter in the GUARDIAN I found a collaborator who is writing words to the waltz, which we hope to have used in the Progressive Party campaign.

The name of the waltz is Yellow Poppy, California's State Flower. I would like for some Californian to furnish a picture or a drawing of a few California poppies.

Rene Auville
11 Jackson Lane

In the Army

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I have been reading your really excellent publication for over a year now, since I discovered it on sale at a downtown news stand. I wish I were in a position to enter a subscription but I am afraid that will have to be put off for several more months, for you see, I was conscripted into the armed forces a little over a year ago

The current political atmosphere being what it is I just cannot subscribe while under the jurisdiction of the military. However, I promise to enter my subscription the day I am released — approximately 10 months from now. Much as I despise the military life I am forced to live, I must thank the Selective Service System which forced me into it for bringing me to California—some 2,000 miles away from home.

Had I remained in the small southern town in which I was born and raised I probably would never have become acquainted with the GUARDIAN and the progressive movement. Please accept $1 as a token of my heartfelt best wishes for your paper and all it stands for.

"Progressive Corporal"

Wall St. Journal

"Now, you've no doubt heard a lot of loose talk about push-button warfare."

Shown in Missouri

EDINA, MO.

Please send subs to the four listed here. Ever since your first issues, I've seen to it that every issue I received has been mailed out later to someone who might be interested, chiefly to Missouri persons.

Jean Carson

Muriel Draper

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Muriel Draper, a few weeks before she died on Aug. 27, dictated her Will to me in the hospital. It was a simple document, disposing of a few cherished personal possessions, keepsakes for her immediate family and co-workers. But none of us was forgotten. She left to us and to countless others who only knew her by reputation, a rich heritage worthy of the testator:

"To the rest of my dear friends I leave my unexpended energies in the cause of peace and my everlasting love."

The body of a great American has been laid to rest. Her inspiring physical presence and gifted leadership in the flesh will be sorely missed. But her spirit will never cease to march in the ranks of those truly loyal Americans who love their country and fight for its good. Long after those of us who worked with her or knew of her have ourselves joined the great majority, the laurels she earned will remain unwithered, while the names and reputations of her enemies and mean-spirited detractors will have been consigned to well-merited oblivion.

One of Muriel Draper's devoted friends

The Church's task

LOOMIS, CALIF.

What I'm anxious about is the end of human slaughter and grief and misery that is ruining our country which once was a refuge from militarism. I believe if the church would take the stand that Christ would have, this wicked monster would be licked. Otherwise, what is a church for if not for peace?

Della E. Lannen

"Unobtrusive"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The N. Y. Post (Sept. 11) carried a story from Gainesville, Fla., about a 12-year-old Negro girl, the daughter of the caretaker at the home of author Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. The school board voted that the white school bus, which passes the Rawlings home, could not pick the child up; the Negro bus does not pass by. Miss Rawlings, asking the board to make a special exception, had promised that the child would be "unobtrusive."

"Unobtrusive" . . .
You need not notice me
Any more than the massing river
Flowing home to sea.

"Unobtrusive" . . .
Keeping my place—
Moving in time with millions
Into freedom's clearing space.

Eve Merriam

Any volunteers

CHICAGO, ILL.

Over the radio, on television, on placards in street cars and buses one is continually and increasingly reminded that the fight against such real scourges to the health and life of the American people as polio, heart disease, rheumatic fever, crippling arthritis, to name but a few, is dependent upon voluntary contributions from the general public. War alone, in the opinion of the financiers who master-mind our government, is entitled to a firm financial footing. Nothing can be left to chance, to mere appeals to the public there.

I would urge as a sanity-restorative that the financing of war be left up to voluntary contributions from the public and that our money in the public treasury be used to finance the fight against polio, cancer, heart disease, and all the other human afflictions, to finance hospitalization and medical attention for all those who need it, to provide decent healthful housing and safe recreational grounds for children, to build more schools and to compensate our teachers more adequately.

Robert Scott

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MARCANTONIO TAKES ON STEVENSON

The other evil

At meetings in New Jersey and New York, climaxed at the American Labor Party campaign dinner this week, Hon. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party chairman, tackled head-on the myth of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket being the "lesser evil" to the election of Eisenhower and Nixon.

Here former Congressman Marcantonio's remarks are excerpted and summarized:

"THE only way to wage an effective campaign against Eisenhower, Nixon, Winthrop Aldrich, Thomas E. Dewey, John Foster Dulles and others who constitute the Republican cabal of reaction is to support the Hallinan-Bass ticket.

"This is the only way. There is no other way. Some propose a so-called 'lesser evil.' We are called upon daily by some sincere, and other insincere, self-asserted liberals, to vote the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket as 'the lesser evil.'

"Stevenson is not a 'lesser evil'; Stevenson is the 'other evil.'

REMEMBER '48: "The same approach was offered in 1948. Then we were told that Truman was the lesser evil. Then Harry Truman, having stolen the Progressive Party program, came out for a strong FEPC, pledged repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, promised negotiations to end the cold war and offered to send Chief Justice Vinson to see Stalin.

"What happened?

"We have had two Democratic congresses since 1948. Neither of these has repealed Taft-Hartley or enacted civil rights legislation. Truman made no genuine fight for either.

"As for Truman's promises on peace, instead of sending Vinson to Stalin he sent hundreds of thousands of Americans to Korea, resulting in 117,000 U.S. combat casualties to date with no end in sight.

"Truman also promised a defense of civil liberties. Instead we have a 'loyalty' program, unscrupulous enforcement of the Smith Act, framing of Communists and of labor leaders such as Harry Bridges, the lawless enforcement of a lawless law—the McCarran Act. Fear has been substituted in the land which was once hailed as the land of the free.

SAME ALL OVER: "A Democratic victory in 1952 will mean once again the same kind of Democratic governmental setup that we have had since 1948, with the anti-civil rights and anti-labor elements in a position to call the tune and to prevent legislation for civil

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New peace calls as U.S. flexes muscles

(Continued from Page 1)

treaty in February. But extension of joint Soviet-Chinese occupation of Port Arthur naval base, less than 200 miles from Korea's west coast, had been agreed on because—following Japan's signing of a separate "peace treaty" with the U.S. and other countries, under which it is being rearmed and its occupation by U.S. troops continued—

> . . . conditions have arisen dangerous for peace and favorable for a repetition of Japanese aggression.

The N.Y. **Times** reported from Moscow (9/17) that among Western diplomats there, there was "little surprise" over the Port Arthur decision

> . . . in view of the uncertain state of affairs in the Fast East. . . . The suggestions of some commentators that the Soviet-Chinese discussions had fallen somewhat short of complete success were likely to prove ill-informed.

This Japanese Metal Trade's Union poster demands a halt to lay-offs and "slave wages" and calls for world peace.

JAPAN VOTES: While the Moscow agreements emphasized the dangers of U.S.-revived Japanese militarism, over 1,200 men and 26 women registered to contest the Diet's (parliament's) 466 seats in Japan's first elections since the "peace treaty," to be held Oct. 1. Premier Yoshida's Liberal Party, whose military adviser is "rehabilitated" war criminal Adm. Nomura, put up 476 candidates; the Progressive Party of war criminal and ex-Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, 207; right-wing Socialists, 109; left-wing Socialists and Communists, 201. The scales had been weighted in advance against the Left—whose formidable strength the U.S. press has almost blacked out—by raising candidates' nomination deposits, restricting electoral campaigning and "revising" election laws.

According to Chinese sources, U.S. Ambassador Murphy, anticipating the Yoshida group's defeat, was already promoting as an alternative a right-wing "rearmament clique" coalition which could be relied on to revise the Japanese constitution renouncing war, and to provide Washington with a badly-needed army of "Asiatic mercenaries."

In the Security Council debate on Japan's admission to UN (which he called "premature"), Russia's Malik charged the U.S. with planning to use Japanese military resources in Korea "under the mask" of UN. He also charged that in Japan's Soytama prefecture a germ-war research institute has been set up, headed by Japanese deputy Otsaka, aide of Gen. Issi, "well-known specialist" in germ war who, Malik said, is now serving with U.S. forces in Korea.

NEW CALLS FOR PEACE: In Korea the streamlined, made-in-U.S.A. destruction of "military targets" still showed no sign of success in "softening up" Chinese-N. Korean forces or their negotiators. (According to London **Daily Worker** correspondent Alan Winnington after "visiting many military targets" in N. Korea, none of these had been hit; "they are impregnable to any sort of bombing. . . . I state categorically that every supply dump is far from the reach of bombs.")

The impossibility of a U.S. victory in Korea was plain; but so also was the increasing danger of the war spreading with unpredictable results for Washington world strategy. A new note of alarm sounded at Ottawa, Canada, when Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.) at a British Commonwealth Parliamentary Assn. meeting called for a "new approach" to the war. Flanders proposed:

- An end to the war by offering terms advantageous to the people directly concerned—Chinese forces, N. and S. Koreans;
- Establishment of a neutral zone around the Yalu River to remove China's fear of invasion;
- Free elections, UN aid in rebuilding the whole country.

Said Flanders:

> "To destroy them endlessly without giving them acceptable peace terms is to plumb the depths of human iniquity. To those depths have we as members of the UN descended?"

But there could be no Far East settlement, said British Labour MP Arthur Henderson at the same meeting,

> . . . that did not recognize the Peking government as the effective government of China and entitled to a seat in UN.

"ENDANGERING THE WORLD": In Britain the top-circulation **Daily Mirror** (9/15) reflected the people's growing infuriation:

> British statesmen . . . must press for the settlement of a war which is tearing the life out of Korea, causing suffering to millions and endangering the world. It is a war that no one can win.

From the British Society of Friends (Quakers), Prime Minister Churchill received this formal proposal (**Reuters,** 9/17):

- Immediate cease-fire on conditions already agreed; the POW issue to be negotiated afterward by an Asian commission having the confidence of both sides, or a mixed commission of two appointed by each side.
- Full use of the good offices of India.
- The practice by all governments, and their urging on press and radio, of restraint in comment on the dispute.

SCIENTISTS BALK: Speakers who had never appeared on a platform together—including the pacifist Duke of Bedford, the Dean of Canterbury, and Natl. Union of Railwaymen secy. J. B. Figgins—voiced the British people's overwhelming demand for "No War with China" before a mass meeting of 9,000 in London. And British alarm at the growing danger of world atomic war was expressed at an exec. comm. meeting in London of the 17,000-member Assn. of Scientific Workers, which reiterated the Assn.'s condemnation of Britain's "entry into the atomic arms race"; called for a fresh British effort toward international outlawing of atomic weapons; reaffirmed "conviction that agreement can be reached through negotiation despite the frustrating events of the last five years." The resolution, wrote Commdr. R.N. (retd.) Edgar P. Young to the GUARDIAN, reflected the scientists' deepening realization of the war danger and of

> . . . Britain's fatal vulnerability to atomic attack, which is not challenged by expert British naval, air force and government opinion, though the public is not so informed but, instead, fed dramatic "sunshine stories" about an "Exercise Mainbrace" in the North Sea and Baltic, the unreality of which must be painfully apparent to those participating in it.

STREAMLINED AUSTERITY: Washington domination was making the British man-in-the-street more restive as it made him hungrier. The Board of Trade announced that in the three months June to August British exports had declined 11% compared with last year. Another hike in food prices last week raised butter 20%, sugar and margarine over 16%, cooking fat over 14%, bacon over 12% in the stores. **Reynolds News** reported (9/14):

> Compared with a year ago, unemployment has more than doubled and short-time working has increased more than tenfold.

But London's **Financial Times** said profits for 233 engineering firms rose from $285 to about $344 million in 1952's first seven months. The N.Y. **Compass'** London correspondent reported (9/21):

> . . . The Tory failure to maintain full employment is deliberate, having the aim of creating a pool of unemployment, depressing wages and letting prices rise, thus securing the "deflation" which is the Tory remedy for Britain's import-export problem.

Drawing by **Dyad**

"She's leading the world again, Alfie."

"THIS IS WAR": Confronted with blank refusal by employers even to discuss wage raises to meet rising living costs, the Confedn. of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions representing 3,000,000 workers in 38 trade unions (wrote GUARDIAN's Gordon Schaffer from London)

> . . . told the shipbuilding employers through spokesman Ted Hill of the Boilermakers Union: "Gentlemen, this is war between us. We will fight you with every weapon we have."

Most of the 38 unions, Schaffer wrote, would have been happy to compromise on a quarter of the $2.80-a-week raise demanded:

> Had the employers made such an offer they could have provoked a bitter struggle between Right and Left within the Confederation. Instead, they refused to budge an inch, and forced a united front between Right and Left. The resulting call by the unions to stop overtime and piece work may have the most profound effects on both the export trade and the arms program. For the first time in more than a quarter of a century the British trade union movement has gone into action on a mass scale. The government cannot remain idle; but if it and the employers accept the engineers' right to a raise, they cannot refuse similar improvements to others whose claims now await settlement. The miners and railwaymen are next in line.

SHOWDOWN WANTED NOW: The employers' stone-wall attitude—in face of this month's compromise resolution at the Trades Union Congress, which proclaimed the right-wing leadership's willingness to accept the barest raises that would prevent trouble in the factories — was thus interpreted by Schaffer:

> I think it means that the British ruling class has decided the time has come to end the hidden coalition with Labour and union leaders. They are determined to press forward with their policy of reducing the people's living standards to pay the arms bill even though they know they are forcing the right-wing leaders into at least a show of opposition. They have always wanted a pool of unemployed as a means of disciplining the workers. The government prefers to fight now rather than later on.
>
> But with the coalition ending in the industrial field, there will certainly be changes in the political field as well. The unions cannot fight on the picket line and collaborate in the council chamber. Labor leaders who still seek to take the British working people along the coalition road in foreign policy will find their task far more difficult. That may prove the most important result of this clash in Britain.

British rank-and-file militancy was seen in resolutions submitted for next week's Labour Party Conference, five of which call for a national campaign against the Tory government; 35 for a new program; 44 for opposition to, or re-examination of, the rearmament policy.

CONTINENTAL GLOOM: On the continent of Europe unemployment and want increased, labor protests mounted, as the UN Economic Commission for Europe in an "unusually gloomy" quarterly survey (**NYT,** 9/15) reported:

- Industrial employment and production stagnated or fell;
- Over-all consumption continued to fall (decline since 1949 ran from 19% in Austria to 6% in Britain; it rose 13% in W. Germany);
- The gold and dollar drain "continued unabated," resulting from bigger purchases from the U.S to meet NATO rearmament schedules and lower purchases by the U.S.;
- In contrast, East Europe's "industrial production . . . continued to expand."

In Italy, according to **Tribune des Nations** (9/5), widespread strikes were attributable to purchasing power being lower than in any W. European country except Spain; to a total unemployment of 2,000,000, with partially unemployed raising the number of persons without regular work to nearly 4,000,000, or 21% of the working population.

In France, **L'Observateur** reported under way this month a "vast campaign for raising wages" by the Gen. Confedn. of Labor (CGT), to halt the "pro-employer policies of Premier Pinay."

Liberation, Paris

Pinay: "Raise wages? What good would that do with money worth what it is?"

A DOG AND ITS VOMIT: While the "war games" to "defend Europe" clearly had little relation to the military realities of any actual "attack from the East," European labor leaders faced realities of another sort in planning resistance to U.S.-enforced rearmament and accompanying privations. U.S. occupying forces dominate the scene in each NATO country. And all indications were that militant resistance was being provoked by Washington and allied governments, to bring it quickly to a head with a view to smashing it by force.

Meanwhile the rebuilding of Germany and Japan as more "reliable" partners was being pushed with reckless speed. In the Paris **Tribune des Nations** (9/5), seasoned political observer Genevieve Tabouis, commenting on the budding "liaison" at NATO headquarters between U.S. officers and the 30-officer German group attached there under Gen. Speidel, wrote:

> Today it appears that Washington judges the movement is here to pass officially to the U.S.-German policy. . . . According to all the probabilities—like the dog that returns to its vomit—it seems that the U.S. is getting ready to repeat, on a much broader scale, the actions of those who after the previous war allowed Hitler's Germany to establish its economic and military power over Europe.

PEACEFUL EXPANSION: In Strasbourg, France, a special assembly "for drafting by Mar. 10, 1953, an outline of European federation" was set up by French, W. German, Italian and Benelux delegates to the European Coal & Steel Community (Schuman Plan)—in face of warnings by British delegates to the European Consultative Assembly that an expansionist Germany would inevitably dominate the proposed "Little Europe" federation.

A classic boner in the N.Y. **Times,** in reporting the Strasbourg talks, possibly indicated how far American thinking had moved—at least subconsciously—toward accepting the expansionist aims of German militarists against which British warnings were raised. On Wednesday the paper's report was datelined: "Strasbourg, France." By Friday the **Times** had presented the city to Germany with the dateline "Strasbourg, Germany."

Special to The New York Times.

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 16 —Europe's constitution makers had before them today a preliminary report by five eminent jurists ex-

N.Y. Times, Sept. 17

Special to The New York Times.

STRASBOURG, Germany, Sept. 18—Continental spokesmen today attempted to put at rest fears shown by British delegates in the

N.Y. Times, Sept. 19

Strasbourg is the chief city of Alsace-Lorraine, which the Germans seized and occupied from 1870 to 1918, and have consistently claimed as part of "greater Germany."

MEET THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

This is Vincent Hallinan, campaigner

By Elmer Bendiner

VINCENT HALLINAN had just summed up the Progressive Party program on a give-and-take radio hour in Philadelphia recently when the emcee relayed a phoned-in question:

"Would Mr. Hallinan accept the support of persons who are trying to subvert and destroy our institutions? . . ."

Hallinan stopped the emcee short:

"Tell the man not to bother going into his whole past. If he supports our program now, just tell him to come on in. . . ."

Hallinan debates very like the way he plays handball: fast and hard. He thinks and talks with an athlete's agility on or off the cuff. He walked into the GUARDIAN office last week, trim and smiling, with a longshoremen's union button in his lapel and the manner of a man who was enjoying a grueling Presidential campaign.

ON THE OFFENSIVE: He shook hands all around, seated himself, and pitched clearly, earnestly, candidly into conversation about this the biggest fight of his pugnacious career. He found fault with those in the campaign who keep the PP on the defensive. The picture has changed, he said, since 1948—changed even in the 4½ months he was in McNeil Island jail.

In 1948, he said, we had a program and the Democrats stole it; the difference, of course, was that we meant it. Now we have a program which he summed up in three points:

"Peace now in Korea and everywhere else; an enforceable, unconditional FEPC; repeal of Taft-Hartley and reinstatement of the Wagner Act."

No other candidate makes these clear demands and there is no question that the people want them, he said. Standing alone for what the majority want, the PP calls for an offensive, not a defense. He spoke with conviction based on his swings around the country, his shopgate and waterfront meetings.

"GET TO THE PEOPLE": With 1/5 the manpower and 1/10 the money, the PP is getting the same results it did in 1948. In Michigan 4 years ago, he said, there were 200 canvassers; this year

HALLINAN HAS A SIT-DOWN WITH GUARDIAN'S EDITORS
L to r: James Aronson, Cedric Belfrage, Hallinan and John T. McManus

there were 38 but they gathered the same number of signatures. Massachusetts, with 1,000 in '48 and 200 this year, yielded the same harvest. Everywhere Hallinan went, the story was the same. The people waiting to listen were there in greater numbers than ever before; cash and canvassers alone declined:

"All that we have to do is get to the people, particularly the working people and the Negro people, with the fact that we do have a party."

He found very little red-baiting, only a doubt that there was a real alternative to the deadly sameness of Stevenson and Eisenhower. Both his rivals make beautiful targets for Hallinan's shafts which he slings with conversational ease and a debater's deadly accuracy. He said he was running against:

"Hoover in an infantry jacket on the one hand and Bob Hope with a Harvard accent on the other."

EVIL ENOUGH: Of Stevenson's wit, Hallinan asked: "What has he said that Bob Hope couldn't say better?" Then more seriously he commented:

"It's a noble thing to laugh in the face of death but only if that death is your own."

As Hallinan sees it, Eisenhower has disappointed his most ardent supporters—forced to withdraw from his "liberation" call to war, trying to appear "a better general than Napoleon on his retreat from Moscow." But against the general's manifest menace, Stevenson can only say: "We Democrats are the least of two evils but pretty damn evil at that."

To those who think they have a thin edge of preference for Stevenson, Hallinan looks very grave and asks:

"If the Republicans nominate a Neanderthal Man, do we have to be satisfied with a bronze-age barbarian?"

THE HARD SCHOOL: Hallinan's nimbleness can be traced perhaps to his career as a lawyer in San Francisco, arguing some of California's most noted criminal cases. But his warmth, his sympathies and his politics have other sources: his street-car-conductor, trade unionist father Pat Hallinan who worked 14 hours a day and bore the scars of bloody strikes in Vince's youth; his fledgling political crusades for Irish and Indian freedom (Eamon de Valera is his second cousin.) That early sympathy brought him into a fight against California's corrupt jury system, and after he had already retired from practice drove him back into the courts to defend ILWU leader Harry Bridges.

It was as the result of that defense that Hallinan spent 4½ months in jail while there he was nominated for the Presidency. Vivian Hallinan began his campaign for him, stirred audiences not alone as the trim and pretty wife of a jailed candidate but as a fighting progressive, eloquent in her own right. Butch Hallinan, 17, took to the mike and the whistle-stop like a trouper. Kayo, 15; Tufty, 13; Dynamite, 11; Flash, 10; and Dangerous, 3, become the best-known kids ever to take part in an election campaign and the only ones Vincent Hallinan has so far kissed on his country-wide swings.

THE WORD TO THE JAILED: While Mrs. Hallinan was campaigning in Washington and Vincent was still in jail, a number of men walked into the Seattle PP office and said they wanted to work. They were just out of McNeil Island, they said, and had met Vince.

The men on McNeil Island reacted as most people do to Hallinan. He estimates that after 4½ months' conversation, 195 out of the 200 men in his camp said they would vote PP. Last week he related the episode which, he says, touched him most deeply. Vince, aged 56, had been playing handball hard and successfully with 19- and 20-year-olds in prison. One day a delegation came to see him after apparently long discussion among themselves. They were imprisoned for conscientious, religious objection to the war; they said:

"Look, Vince, we don't think you ought to play handball like that. Suppose something happened to you. We can't let you be carried out of here, you represent a lot of what we think, too, and you've got a big job to do when you get out of here."

The men on McNeil Island will be pleased to know that Hallinan's heart is as sound, his foot-work as good as ever.

LABOR

Lewis tells AFL: Let's talk unity now

IT is an American Federation of Labor ritual that at each convention Pres. Wm. Green invite all labor to "come home" to the AFL. Last week Green made the customary speech, accompanied it with an attack on United Mine Workers' pres. John L. Lewis as "the great disrupter and divider of labor."

Within a few hours a telegram arrived from Lewis. He ignored Green's attack, said he was

". . . deeply moved by your eloquent and inspiring plea for labor unity."

Lewis suggested an immediate conference of heads of all national and international unions with AFL chiefs to

". . . work out a formula for immediate unification, leaving all jurisdictional questions in abeyance to be settled by machinery provided by the constitution of the AFL."

He said the elections and the urgent need to ensure repeal of Taft-Hartley made speed essential and proposed Oct. 15 as a deadline for unification. He closed:

"Millions of workers in American industry will join the UMW in urging immediate action on this proposal by the delegates of your convention."

THEY'LL CONSIDER IT: The AFL Executive Council had not even included the question of unity among the score of prepared resolutions to be put before the convention, but Green said the council would consider the Lewis proposal.

Lewis has repeatedly urged labor unification or a combined war chest, has consistently been turned down by both AFL and CIO leaders.

Lewis' proposal was quickly endorsed by leaders of West Coast Marine Cooks and Stewards Union and other independents.

ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
For unity

UE solid for Lewis plan

In Chicago, where the United Electrical Workers were in convention, pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald brought the 625 delegates to their feet when he pledged the union's support for the plan. Fitzgerald said:

"Lewis could fill Yankee Stadium with that kind of call. And if that happened, working people in this country would be on their way to a glorious victory."

The 625 delegates representing 325,000 members had been in three-year fight against CIO raiding (with brass knuckles, red-baiting press and pupit). This is the way they saw the national situation:

As long as our country is embarked on a war program, the crushing military budget must inevitably reduce living standards. . . . As a result of the big business war against the living standards of the American people, the employers are plunging the U. S. economy toward the economic disaster of a large-scale depression.

UE in resolution form outlined a program covering wages, prices, taxes, social security, welfare, health, civil rights, farm problems, political action.

NO HOPE IN OLD PARTIES: A special resolution denounced discrimination against Puerto Rican and Mexican workers in the U. S., the treatment of Puerto Rico itself, called for reforms in the island, integration of Latin-American workers here into union activity and leadership. For Puerto Rico itself, UE demanded "the right of self-determination."

On politics Pres. Fitzgerald said there is

". . . no possible hope for the workingman in the Republican Party" [and the Democratic Party is] "a liberal front chosen in the back room and giving us the same empty promises."

As the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had done a week earlier, UE laid stress on Congressional races to win labor's objectives. The political resolution said UE

. . . endorses no political party and is captured by no political party. We preserve as always, the complete freedom within UE of all members, locals and districts to make their own political decisions. . . . In attempting to break out of the limitations of the two-party system workers are looking for independent expression, by supporting independents in party primaries against old party candidates, by supporting independent candidates against Democrat and Republican office-seekers. We know that the workers' political problem of winning freedom, peace and security will be solved only when the 45,000,000 Americans represented by organized workers and their families have joined with their allies among the farmers, Negro people and small business men to form a new political party of their own.

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!

Where and when to hear PP candidates

	HALLINAN	MRS. BASS
Sept. 29	N. Y. station WNYC 2:00-2:30 Benj. Franklin H. S., N. Y. C., 8:30 p.m.	California four
Sept. 30	Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, 8:30 p.m.	
Oct. 1	Queens Co. rally, Lost Battalion Hall, 93-29 Queens Blvd., 8:30 p.m.	
Oct. 2	Brooklyn	
Oct. 3	Brooklyn	Denver, Colo.
Oct. 4	Bronx and Westchester Counties	
Oct. 5	Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y.	
Oct. 6	Buffalo, N. Y.	
Oct. 7	Schenectady, N. Y.	
Oct. 8	Manhattan and Nassau Counties, N. Y.	Brooklyn
Oct. 9	Queens, Manhattan	Manhattan
Oct. 10	(Both at McAque Theatre, Newark, N. J., 8:00 p. m.)	
Oct. 11	Madison, Wis.	Philadelphia
Oct. 12	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York
Oct. 13	Minneapolis, Minn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Oct. 15	Chicago	
Oct. 16	Gary, Ind.	Washington, D. C.

For details where not given, check with your local PP club.

Sen. Nixon and the Poor Richard Club

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon had ever done a favor in return for the money. The same day in Washington CIO vice-pres. Allan Haywood analyzed what he called "Poor Richard's" voting record. He found that Nixon had

- Refused to bar special tax benefits to oil interests.
- Favored a rent increase on dwellings near military establishments.
- Opposed the closing of loopholes in the excess profits tax.
- Voted for cuts in public housing funds.

TAX FREE? It was also made known that in 1951 Nixon bought a house in a section of Washington where the cheapest houses sold for $35,000.

Greatest speculation on the week-end was on whether the money Nixon had received was tax-exempt. Neither he nor the donors had reported it in their returns. If it is reportable someone is liable to prosecution.

Eisenhower's aides were so upset that they kept the news from the general for 18 hours. As the train hit Kansas City it was shrouded in gloom. Eisenhower defended Nixon, said he believed "Dick is an honest man." The N.Y. **Times'** James Reston reported (9/21) that the general wanted the report on Nixon's fund to be as clean as a hound's tooth—"or else." Reston added:

> Just what the "or else" means, however, is still doubtful in the general's mind.

Reaction among Republican leaders was sympathetic. Sen. Taft saw "no reason" why Nixon should not accept gifts: there could have been no question of "favors" since contributors to the fund "probably agreed 100% with his legislative position anyway." Sen. Mundt, co-author of the Mundt-Nixon bill, ill-fated predecessor to the McCarran Act, said the "facts had been taken and twisted by a left-wing smear sheet." Sen. Aiken of Vermont said "many" congressmen were doing the same thing.

WHO WAS FIRST? As the Democrats eased their tight-fitting collars out of the "mess" issue, Gov. Stevenson was campaigning in Massachusetts. In Springfield he attempted to jockey Nixon out of position as the nation's pioneer witch-hunter. Standing beside Rep. John Kennedy (D-Mass.), Stevenson said:

> "I wonder how many of you know that it was Kennedy and not Nixon who got the first Communist citation for perjury. That was [Harold] Christoffel, at the Allis-Chalmers plant, out near where I come from in Milwaukee. . . . John Kennedy is my type of guy."

(Harold Christoffel, a leader of a strike at Allis-Chalmers in 1941, was cited for contempt of Congress in 1947, tried and sentenced to 2-6 years in prison. His second conviction was upheld by a Federal Appeals Court last week. It will be appealed to the Supreme Court again.)

On Nixon's role as gift-taker, Stevenson was more generous. He said:

> "I am sure the great Republican Party will ascertain these facts and make them public, and act in accordance with our best traditions and with due respect for the second most important position in the land. Condemnation without all the evidence, a practice familiar to all of us, would be wrong."

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BRIDGES-ROBERTSON-SCHMIDT
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 2, Calif. PRospect 5-0533 • PRospect 6-4815

September 25, 1952

Dear Friends of Freedom:

On September 6 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of Harry Bridges, Bob Robertson and Henry Schmidt, officers of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

Distinguished counsel say it is one of the most reactionary decisions in the history of the American judiciary.

Within 30 days application must be made to the Circuit Court for another hearing, which will be denied. Then there are 30 days in which to file briefs before the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be the second time Harry Bridges has appealed to that Court. In 1945 it freed him and courageously exposed the forces that conspired for 18 years to defame, deport and imprison him for his militant leadership of ILWU.

For 18 years ILWU members have supported their president, re-electing him every two years, demonstrating their conviction that his persecution is a frameup. For 18 years they have dug into their own pockets to fight this case -- as you yourselves have done.

"Equal Justice under Law" comes high these days. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent. Sixty-five thousand more of your dollars are needed: for legal fees, advertisements, radio programs, publicity, research, printing of transcripts and briefs.

But will the Supreme Case take this case? Its recent record in civil liberties cases is extremely poor. That is why ILWU and those who have always fought for the preservation of our constitutional liberties must make certain that the case is heard. Ninety days are all we have. And what is at stake today? These basic rights:

The right to organize; to strike; to advocate ideas; to speak, write, assemble, petition for redress of grievances.

Will you help preserve these rights? Will you send a check to the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Fund? Today? Harry Bridges and his union have defeated three previous attempts to frame their leadership. With your help they can defeat this fourth attempt.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Goldblatt
Secretary

LG:gh
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THE LAW

Mass walkouts follow Bridges decision

SELDOM has a court decision touched off such protests as greeted the California Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' affirmation of perjury convictions against Harry Bridges, pres. of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, and his fellow-officers Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson. In Hawaii nearly 30,000 union members staged a 24-hour walkout; all but one of the islands' 26 sugar and pineapple plantations were shut down; waterfront activity came to a halt; canneries closed; union work at Pearl Harbor ceased. **United Press** reported:

> Observers termed it the closest thing to a general strike ever staged in the islands.

Longshoremen and warehousemen stopped work for 24 hours in San Francisco and the bay area; the port of San Pedro was shut down; walkouts were staged in Portland, Ore., Bellingham, Wash., and other West Coast ports.

"ROBBERY": A protest rally of 3,000 longshoremen on San Francisco's Embarcadero halted all traffic for an hour and a half. Bridges told the crowd:

> "Nobody here is worried too much about going to jail. If your other officers and I have to go to jail, we'll give a real demonstration of how to run a union from inside a jail."

The rally unanimously resolved to send a rank-and-file delegation to Washington, charged that

> . . . the case from its inception has been aimed directly at our union for the purpose of robbing us of the gains made in wages and conditions over the years. All of the legal language ever written can never dispel these simple facts.

"SINGULARLY INCAUTIOUS": The legal language was the 52 printed pages required for the three-judge court's unanimous opinion that Harry Bridges had lied at his naturalization proceeding in 1945, when he swore he was never a Communist. Schmidt and Robertson were convicted as Bridges' chief character witnesses. The court conceded that proof of CP membership is hard to establish, but concluded that Bridges in frankly stating his views in court was "singularly lacking in caution" and that therefore:

> . . . We cannot say that in these circumstances a jury would be obliged to disregard as impossible or incredible the testimony of what Bridges said and did on the occasions described by these witnesses. . . . Perhaps a man who lacked caution when before the jury, was but acting in a similar manner [on another occasion described by a government informer].

BACK TO HIGH COURT: The defense in its appeal argued among other points that the three-year statute of limitations had expired when Bridges was indicted in 1949 at the height of a bitterly-fought strike in Hawaii (Tom Clark, then Atty. Gen., publicly stated his hope that the indictment would break the strike). The court upheld the government's counter-argument, that a wartime suspension of limitations on cases of fraud against the government applied, even though other court decisions have dismissed this argument in similar cases in N. Y. and D. C. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, which once before in 1945 threw out deportation proceedings against Bridges and made his naturalization as a citizen possible. At that time Justice Murphy wrote:

> The record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man. Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Comm. (150 Golden Gate Av., San Francisco 2, Calif.) wrote the GUARDIAN:

> For many obvious reasons we are down to our last few bucks. The Jack Hall case, the Juneau Spruce decision, and The Dalles affair have created extreme financial difficulties. The rank and file responded magnificently; will others across the land recognizing the tremendous problems and issues involved do the same?

HAVE YOU RENEWED?
DO IT TODAY! See p. 2

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Ike, Adlai peace pickets are planned

PEACE and political representation of the Negro people by Negroes were stressed at the Progressive Party's National Committee meeting at Philadelphia's Broadway Hotel last week-end.

The committee met to plan the campaign's last lap, and to comply with the convention's instructions to further consider platform planks dealing with the situation of Negroes in the South. The South was represented at the meeting by 5 delegates from Kentucky, 7 from Virginia, 1 Alabama, 1 Louisiana, 2 Maryland, 1 Tennessee, 1 Texas, 2 Delaware. In all there were 85 delegates from 21 states.

PEACEMOBILE
Three college students this summer traveled 5,400 miles through 14 states with this sign on their trunk. Wherever they went they got a sympathetic response. Horns honked in a friendly manner on the road, tourists hailed them. Nobody, they said, was antagonistic.

The committee resolved to step up the peace campaign by intensifying the PP post-card drive asking peace now and talk on all issues later; and picket lines wherever Stevenson or Eisenhower appear, demanding they give their solutions to the Korean War.

PEACE PLUS: Presidential candidate Hallinan said the campaign's keynote was peace, that the people everywhere were calling for a peace program,

". . . and that means cease fire now in Korea and the fight for the advancement of the living standards of workers: not only repeal of Taft-Hartley but re-enactment of the Wagner Act; and the fight for full equality of the Negro people, and that means FEPC with enforcement powers."

Rev. Stacey Adams, PP candidate for Governor of Texas, said that among his people, the Negroes, peace and the high cost of living were issues "shouted from the rooftops." The South, he said, was where real progressive strength would center in the future.

From the steel town of Youngstown, Ohio, Mrs. Pauline Taylor reported the FBI and local vigilante groups pulling out telephones, disrupting PP meetings. She said she had a son in the army; when the FBI heard her anti-war speeches they sent him home. Many mothers, she said, who made no protest now mourn dead sons.

IT'S GETTING AROUND: National secy. C. B. Baldwin reported the PP certified on the ballot in 20 states already, with at least another 12 likely, giving 82% of the country a chance to vote PP. Despite tightening legal restrictions the PP campaign for signatures had taken the party's program to more than 1,000,000 people and 25% of those reached had signed nominating petitions, he said.

Hallinan announced plans for a 2-year organizing tour after November to build party organizations locally, guarantee its place on the ballot in future elections. Mrs. Charlotta Bass, recovering from a heavy cold in New York, was warmly hailed by delegates as a spearhead in the PP drive for Negro representation.

The committee set up two new campaign committees on women and labor, voted to let the platform stand as is, raised Negro registration and a heavy Negro vote to a key campaign objective.

ALP gets air time

New York's American Labor Party announced that municipal station WNYC had granted time to Hallinan Monday, Sept. 29, from 2 to 2:30 p.m. ALP exec. secy. Arthur Schutzer had asked for

". . . time equal to that given Gen. Eisenhower and Mr. Stevenson when their speeches to the recent American Legion convention were carried over WNYC."

The station said they are granting time "in conformance with Section 315 of the Communications Act," which many saw as setting a precedent. A similar request, sent to the Armed Forces Radio Service, had been turned down by the Defense Dept. "because of problems of cost and availability of time."

FREEDOMS

18 more arrested under Smith Act

THERE was little public celebration last week of the 165th anniversary of the signing of the U. S. Constitution. Harry S. Truman in a speech before the Natl. Conference on Citizenship boasted equally of U. S. freedoms and of the claim that "communism inside this country has been badly beaten."

For the Dept. of Justice and its FBI it seemed a perfect day for its seventh cloak-and-dagger roundup: the arrest of 18 more persons charged under the Smith Act with conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government. The coordinated early-morning arrests spread through ten Midwest and West Coast cities and netted the alleged leaders of the Communist Party in Missouri, Michigan and Washington.

Two of those arrested are trade union leaders: Karly Larsen, first vice-president of the Washington District of the CIO's Intl. Woodworkers Union, who was arrested at the convention of his union in Portland, Ore. (he is also a vice-president of the state Progressive Party); and William Sentner, intl. representative of the independent United Electrical Workers.

TWO NEWSPAPERMEN: Two others are journalists: William Allen, Detroit correspondent for the **Daily Worker**, who was grabbed while he waited on a street corner for a bus, and Terry Pettus, northwest editor of the San Francisco **Daily People's World.**

Three of the 18 were held in $40,000 bail, the others in $25,000 each.

(Helen Winter of Detroit, wife of Carl Winter who was convicted on Smith Act charges in 1949 with ten other top CP leaders, won a bail reduction to $5,000.)

OLETA O'CONNOR YATES
Temporary freedom

Another victim, William J. Pennock, president of the powerful Pension Union in Washington, is also a State board member of the Progressive Party. All 18 have long been publicly known for their community activities, but to Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery their arrest was a notable feat:

"This round-up has required great courage, intelligence and patient days and months of careful planning and vigilant application."

To J. Edgar Hoover he presented this orchid:

". . . another magificent job well done."

The arrests boost to 85 the total under the Smith Act in the last three years; of these, 31 have been convicted, 15 are currently on trial, the others await trial.

NEW YORK TRIAL: In the New York trial of 15 the defense last week suffered a steady series of setbacks as Judge Edward J. Dimock denied motions to strike from the record most of the testimony of the government's ten witnesses. The defense contended that no conspiracy had been shown and that most of the government's evidence was unrelated to the defendants.

The judge also ruled that testimony about events occurring years before 1945, the year the government says the conspiracy began, must remain in the record as showing "intent" on the part of the defendants. The government took more than five months to present its case; the defense, which begins its presentation next week, is expected to take at least four months.

NO BAIL FOR NELSON: Pennsylvania's Supreme Court last week upheld a decision to deny bail to Steve Nelson, Communist leader under a 20-year sentence under a state sedition law, pending his appeal of the conviction. Now in the Allegheny Workhouse at Blawnox, Nelson is soon to go on trial with five others on Smith Act charges.

MRS. YATES OUT: In Los Angeles Mrs. Oleta Yates last week was finally out of jail, after a series of court moves in a battle of bail arising from two sentences totaling four years on contempt charges in addition to a basic five-year sentence for a Smith Act conviction. One of 14 tried, Mrs. Yates was the only defendant to take the stand in her own defense, won the contempt convictions when she refused to inform on her associates and co-defendants. She is now free on $20,000 bail on the Smith Act conviction, $1,000 bail on one set of contempt convictions, and on her own recognizance on another set.

HAWAII TRIAL: Hawaii's Smith Act trial, involving Jack Hall, regional director of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, and six others, was scheduled to begin Sept. 29 before newly-appointed Federal Judge Jon Wiig. He replaced Judge Delbert Metzger who was publicly denounced and threatened from Washington when he refused to set exorbitant bail demanded by the Dept. of Justice.

Attorney Richard Gladstein, now serving a six-month prison sentence for contempt arising from his defense of the first Smith Act defendants in New York in 1949, has been ordered by another Hawaii federal judge to show cause why he should not be "suspended or disbarred" from the islands' federal district court because of his conviction; he has been retained by four of the defendants. He is granted 20 days in which to answer the order after his release from the federal prison at Texarkana, Tex., on Sept. 23.

Court decision on Rosenbergs near

Bottomless remorse and restless conscience will avail us little, if the Rosenbergs die. I can conceive no more "important" campaign than to save them; no more proof to the world of the purity of our purpose; and the seriousness of our charge against the enemies of man . . . than to mass our strength and our courage, for the liberation of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. **Nan Pendrell**

OCTOBER may be the month of decision in the Rosenberg Case. The Supreme Court is expected to hand down its decision on the appeal which was rejected by the Court of Appeals last spring. Leonard Lyons, syndicated columnist who has in the past announced court decisions in the case before they were made public, set the date for the high court decision at Oct. 13. If the decision is adverse, only Presidential action can save the two.

Aware that only popular pressure will turn the tide, the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has set the week of Oct. 19-26 as Rosenberg Week, has asked local committees and sympathizers to seek new names for the Friend-of-the-Court brief, talk up the case at union and lodge meetings, write letters to newspapers and to congressmen. Thus far the committee estimates it has reached 1,000,000 persons throughout the U. S. since it was organized a year ago.

L. A. TO PARIS: In Los Angeles last week 1,500 persons jammed the Embassy Auditorium at a Rosenberg defense rally and contributed $3,000. Each member of the audience agreed to get 10 names for the brief within three days, two new members for the local defense committee.

A mass meeting will be held in Paris at the end of the month. The case has been front-page news in England, Scotland, Switzerland, Mexico and China. Defense committees have been organized in several of these countries.

The natl. committee has suggested that Jewish New Year's greetings (Rosh Hashana was Sept. 20) be sent to the Rosenbergs and to Morton Sobell, their co-defendant who received 30 years. The addresses:

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 354 Hunter St., Ossining, N. Y.

Morton Sobell, 427 West St., New York, N. Y.

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New York readers

SAVE THE NIGHT of Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1952, for the GUARDIAN's Big Theater Night. We've taken George Bernard Shaw's **The Millionairess,** starring Katherine Hepburn. This play was the triumph of the London season. For information, write or call the GUARDIAN, 17 Murray St. WOrth 4-1750.

CALENDAR

Los Angeles

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYZED with discussion in town meeting tradition. **MARTIN HALL**, every Monday night at ASP Council, 7410 Sunset, 8 p.m. GR 4188. Don.: 60c.

SECOND ANNUAL TESTIMONIAL DINNER in honor of the Legal Panel of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Sun., Oct. 5, 5:30 p.m., Park Manor Ballroom, 607 S. Western Av. **GUEST SPEAKERS:** Ben Margolis, Chief Defense Attorney for the California 14. Louis Goldblatt, Secy.-Treas., Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. A specially-prepared program by ASP Field Theatre. For reservations—$15 per person—call or write 326 W. 3d St., Madison 2169.

UNITARIAN PUBLIC FORUM opens Fri., Oct. 10, 8 p.m., **CAREY McWILLIAMS**, speaker: "The Independent Voter Views the Election." Monthly to May. Jerome Davis, Scott Nearing, I. F. Stone, Robert M. Hutchins, The Overstreets, Pierre van Paassen, Owen Lattimore. Adm. 75c & $1, SEASON PASS $5, 2936 W. 8th St., office or mail.

New York

EAST SIDE ALP CAMPAIGN KICK-OFF PARTY! Fun Galore! Sat., Sept. 27, from 8 p.m. until ?? 93 Av. B. Rrefreshments and Dancing. Contribution $1.

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Chicago

ANNUAL VINTAGE FESTIVAL of Hungarian-American Cultural Club, Sun., Sept. 28, from 4 p.m. 1632 N. Milwaukee Av. Kitchen & bar service. Dance to Kardos' Union Gypsy Orch. Extra attractions! Adm. $1, tax included. Free admission in Hungarian costume.

SAT., OCT. 11, 8 P.M. Come to the home of Julia Vavra, 2700 N. Merrimac. Free refreshments. Donation $1. For Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

NORTHSIDERS!! Sat., Sept. 27, 8:30 p.m. **"THE HALLINAN STORY,"** plus the prize winning psychiatric film, **"THE QUIET ONE,"** with commentary and discussion led by **DR. ARON HILKEVITCH.** Refreshments. 3236 W. Balmoral Av. Donation $1.50. Auspices: 40th Ward PP.

Boston

OPENING EVENT OF THE SEASON. Sat., Oct. 4, from 9 p.m. **A Cabaret Evening.** Creative Arts Workshop, 19 High St. (opposite South Station). Drama & poetry readings, music, singing, dance exhibitions. Food & Drinks. Admission: $1.

Full Length Technicolor Feature
NEW CHINA
Produced in China—commentary in English. Fri., Oct. 3, 8:30 p.m., Sat., Oct. 4, 2:30 & 8:30 p.m. Esquire Theatre, Huntington Av. (near Symphony Hall). Adm. $1. Auspices: Freedom of Press Committee.

Syracuse, N. Y.

VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party candidate for President, will speak at War Memorial Bldg., West Room, on Sun., Oct. 5, 2:30 p.m.

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General

PROGRESSIVES: LET'S CRASH THROUGH THE CURTAIN OF SILENCE. Let all America know that "Peace is on the ballot in '52." See ad, page 8.

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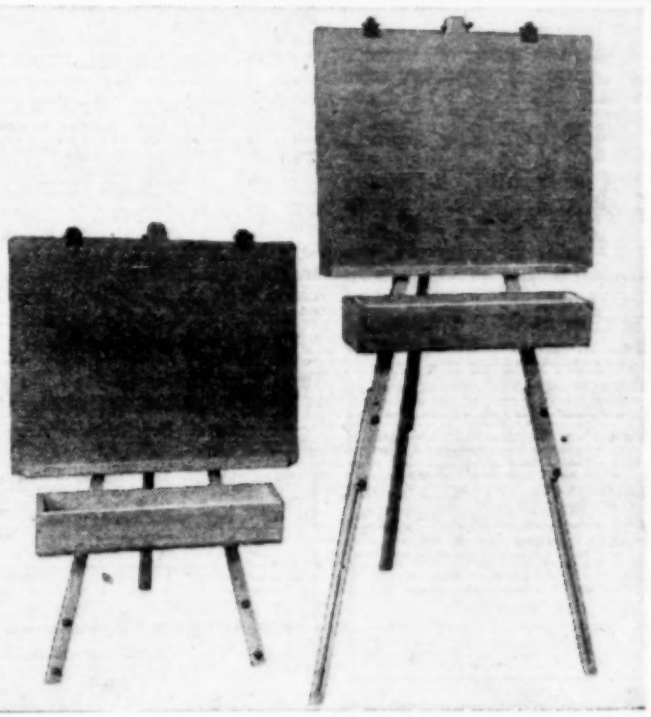

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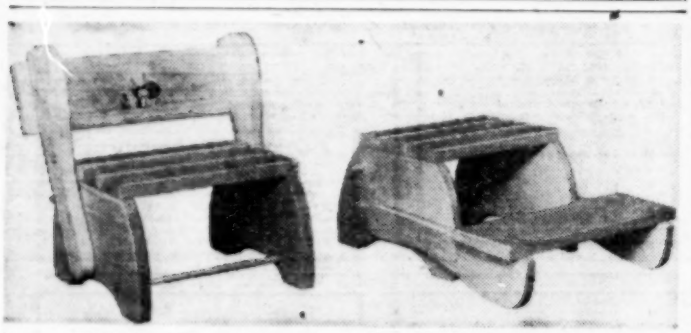

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Marcantonio on 'the other evil'

(Continued from Page 2)

rights, peace and progress and labor rights.

"These same elements are the very elements which are essential to the continued life of the Democratic Party, so that from the standpoint of party government, Stevenson cannot deliver on any promises he has made or may make.

"Truman made outright promises; Stevenson has not even gone as far as Truman."

Highlights of Marcantonio's analysis of Stevenson as "the other evil":

CIVIL RIGHTS: "Stevenson takes the position that discrimination and inequality are state problems to be treated by the states, and that the federal government should step in only when states have failed to act."

Stevenson has said he was "very much impressed" by the Humphrey-Ives Bill, which would set up an administrative body without powers of enforcement and provide loopholes for states to escape even this minimum authority.

Stevenson has taken no stand against Senate Rule 22, brought by his running mate, John Sparkman, to protect the filibuster and enable the South to block any national civil rights legislation.

Stevenson's comment on civil rights that "there has been too much freezing of positions, too much emotion, too many dogmatic statements of irrevocable attitudes," is "the language of a glib tongue but of a crooked intellect."

"The only honest attitude on discrimination and inequality must be one that is irrevocable. We of the Progressive Party and of the ALP have taken an irrevocable attitude that there must be compulsory FEPC legislation now, and that

VITO MARCANTONIO

public opinion must be aroused to abolish Rule 22 and substitute for it limitation of debate in the Senate.

"How can any honest person who believes in civil rights accept the Stevenson position . . . as a 'lesser evil' to a Republican position which is exactly the same?"

CIVIL LIBERTIES: "Some people were impressed by Mr. Stevenson's speech before the American Legion. But Stevenson was not taking any chances. At Albuquerque he repeated as his own what is virtually the declaration of policy in the McCarran Act almost word for word. . . .

"McCarthy is for Eisenhower. McCarran is for Stevenson. Can you depend upon any 'difference' between McCarthyism and McCarranism for defense of your civil liberties?

LABOR: "Mr. Stevenson, back in February, said that he wanted merely to modify the Taft-Hartley Law. In Detroit on Labor Day he called for 'repeal' but at the same time asked for re-enactment of its most vicious provisions under another name. He came out against the injunction, too, but then said:

> 'We cannot, however, tolerate shutdowns which threaten our national safety, even that of the free world. The right to bargain collectively does not include a right to stop the national economy.'

"What does that mean?

"It simply means that whenever the press and the government whoop it up that a strike threatens the national safety, such a strike cannot be 'tolerated.'

"This means strike-breaking by Presidential decree, attempted by Truman in the 1946 railroad strike when he threatened to draft railroad strikers into the army.

"I submit that the Stevenson approach is not a lesser evil than that of the Taft-Hartley injunctions. It is just as bad, if not worse.

PEACE: "The 1952 elections take place under conditions which point to a concentrated plan to expand the Korean War into a large-scale Asian war after the polls are closed.

"I am firmly convinced that those who plunged us into Korea, the Democrats and Republicans and their big-business backers, have decided peace is dangerous to them and that the war must be extended.

"At the beginning of the war, all of us were alarmed. We were aware of the danger of a so-called 'little war' becoming a large war and finally a world war.

"But 27 months of fighting and killing have hardened us to the fact that the killing in Korea may kill us all here. Fourteen long months of negotiations have made all too many of us complacent. We have learned to live with our 'little war.' We have forgotten that war in our time is like cancer: if it is not stopped it spreads.

"The stated reason for beginning the war—phony as that was—no longer exists. We have long since reached the 38th Parallel. The American people yearn for peace, but the war goes on.

"Why? The blunt and horrible answer is this: none of the leaders of our government wants the war to end. Neither of the candidates of the two major parties wants it to end. Gen. Eisenhower says he has 'no prescription for bringing the Korean war to a decisive end.' Governor Stevenson says he has 'no tidy solution to the Korean problem.'

PEACE—ONE WAY ONLY: "The consummation of the war plot is delayed only because of fear of the people and public opinion. . . . The overwhelming majority of Americans are united on the objective of a cease-fire.

"This is the issue which the plotters of an extended war do not want discussed in this campaign. Neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson will discuss the one big question on which the people are united: cease fire now and negotiate the return of war prisoners afterwards.

"The American voter CAN vote in only one way on immediate cease-fire and against the extension of the Korean war into World War III; and that is a vote for the Progressive Party candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass.

"To vote for either Eisenhower or Stevenson is to give up in this election campaign the only instrument you have to express your urgent demand for an end to the war.

"Your vote can stop the plot to extend the war, but only if it is cast against the plotters."

Alone on the street

I

I am a child
Who plays on the street
My mother is working
To earn what we eat.

She goes to the lady
She stays in her house
She washes her dishes
She irons her clothes.

The lady's baby
She holds in her arms
She cuddles and feeds him
And wraps him up warm.

The lady's baby
She talks to him sweet
I am her own child
Alone on the street.

II

Hung round my neck
On a string is the key
I let myself in
I make some tea.

I play with my doll
I give her good care
I wash her clothes
I comb her hair.

I tell her I'll get her
An ice cream cone
I tell her I'll never
Leave her alone.

I let myself out
With the same door key
It got too scarey
In there for me.

Don't step in a shadow
Don't step on a crack
When is my mother
Coming back?

The lady's baby
She talks to him sweet
And I am alone
Alone on the street.

—Mildred Bergum

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